

SENATOR KNOX DIES SUDDENLY AFTER STROKE

Unexpected Death Occurs At His Home in Wash- ington.

Continued from Page One.

urated a new epoch in the relations between the northern and southern neighbors.

One of the most important steps taken by Mr. Knox while he was Secretary of State was his initiation of the movement to "neutralize" the railroads of Manchuria.

He sent notes to the various world powers suggesting this plan as a remedy for the tangled railroad situation in Manchuria.

Russia and Japan Reject Plan.

The Knox plan was summarily rejected by Russia and Japan, and largely because of the opposition of those two nations, the other powers also failed to back the Knox scheme.

Japan and Russia controlled the most important railroads of Manchuria. Russia the great Chinese Eastern Railway and Japan the South Manchuria Railway.

Mr. Knox's plan was prompted by the aggressive control exercised by those two countries over the important railroads of Manchuria. Russia and Japan blocked the construction of railroads in China that would compete with the Chinese Eastern and South Manchuria lines, holding up secret agreements with China which purported to give them the right to object to construction of such competing lines.

The plan of Secretary Knox was for the powers to lend China sufficient funds to buy back the Manchurian railroads, the railways to be jointly controlled with the powers until such time as China had paid back this loan. The various agreements by which Russia and Japan held the railroads of Manchuria provided that they were eventually to be taken back by China.

Congressional Circles Shocked.

Congressional circles were deeply shocked at the news of Senator Knox's death. The White House received official confirmation of the Pennsylvania's passing from the United States and the President, who has long been a close friend of Mr. Knox, was addressed at the mansion.

The Senate tomorrow will adjourn immediately out of respect to Senator Knox's memory and a notable representation from Washington official life will attend the funeral.

Mrs. Knox was at the bedside of her husband when he died. With her was the family physician and Warren S. Martin, Mrs. Knox's daughter, who has long been a close friend of Mr. Knox, was addressed at the mansion.

The Senator leaves three sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Junior, was in Washington at the time of his father's death. Two other sons, Reed and Hugh S. Knox, with the daughter, Mrs. J. E. Tindle, were at Valley Forge, Pa. The Knox home. They were notified at once of their father's death and are en route to Washington.

Death Terrible Loss.

Senator Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota, when informed of Senator Knox's death said:

"I am shocked beyond measure. His death is a terrible loss to the Senate, to the country and to the Foreign Relations Committee. I knew him as a man of sterling integrity and great ability. We were personal friends as well as colleagues of many years standing."

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, Democratic leader on the Foreign Relations Committee, characterized the death of Senator Knox as "most serious loss of one of our best experienced."

"I am deeply grieved to hear of his death. He had been in public life so long and had served in so many capacities that it will be difficult to replace him."

One of the Really Great.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader of the Senate and one of the American delegates to the disarmament conference, expressed himself as being "shocked and distressed to hear of the death of one of the really great men of the country."

"I know that his loss will be mourned by not only his party colleagues, but by all of his colleagues. I valued him as a personal friend and he was extremely popular with both parties of the Senate. I am too shocked to say more."

Born May 6, 1853.

Senator Philander Chase Knox, from Pennsylvania, was born in Brownville, Fayette County, Pa., May 6, 1853, a son of David S. and Rebecca Knox. He was named after Philander Chase, the renowned Episcopal bishop, of whom his father was an ardent admirer. At the age of 15 he entered Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1872, at the age of 19, receiving the degree of A. M. and later the degree of L. L. D. which he also received from Yale, Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh universities and from Washington and Jefferson and Villa Nova colleges, and the University of Guatemala. He studied law under H. B. Swope and was admitted to the bar in 1876 and began the practice of law in Pittsburgh the following year.

He was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the district of Western Pennsylvania by President Grant. This field was much too small for him. He soon noticed the expansion going on in coal, glass, iron, steel, industry and transportation, so he resigned after a year's service as a partner in the firm of James H. Reed, in the firm of Reed and Knox, a lucrative law business in Western Pennsylvania. He was active in all important industrial interests for some time. It has been stated that his personal retainers amounted to \$75,000.

Declines Appointment in 1897.

In 1897 President McKinley tendered the Attorney General's portfolio to him, but he declined, being unwilling to make so great a financial sacrifice. His grasp of corporate questions was abundantly demonstrated when Pennsylvania capitalists bought Indiana railway interests and rivals appeared, with the claim that the franchise was about to expire. The claim was conceded by Pennsylvania attorneys.

Where Famine Exists in Russia



While the worst conditions in famine-stricken Russia are found in the southern and eastern sections, the pinch of hunger is felt in practically the whole country. Only in the northwestern section have conditions been livable.

former President Harrison and Judge John B. Dillon. Matter submitted by Mr. Knox decided Messrs. Harrison and Dillon in error, and that the franchise had further life of several years, which Mr. Harrison finally agreed upon, after further examination by Mr. Knox.

In the trial, Mr. Knox only took forty-five minutes to present his case, while the opposing lawyers took four and eight hours, respectively. For the decision of the suit on points presented by Mr. Knox, he received a fee of \$110,000 for his services.

In April of 1901, President McKinley again offered the portfolio of Attorney General to Mr. Knox, and he accepted it. He was invited to remain in this position by Theodore Roosevelt, when the latter succeeded to the Presidency through the death of President McKinley. His office had now come to be of tremendous importance. The entire people seemed to have risen against the so-called trusts and freight rate discriminations. Under the Sherman anti-trust law, he entered proceedings against various corporations.

While they were pending, the Senate Judiciary Committee called upon Mr. Knox for an opinion as to what further legislation was necessary to make government prosecutions more certain. He made a report and Congress crystallized the essential recommendations into laws. Injunctions were rendered prohibiting railroads from granting rebates and making discriminations. He conducted the suit to dissolve the so-called Northern Merger, and was successful. He waged war on the beef trust, prohibiting it from continuing, and, contested the combination.

Brilliant in Office.

The conduct of his office, brilliant as it was, was only a small part of his work. On October 2, 1902, before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce he delivered a profoundly learned address, in which he declared: "The conspicuous noxious features of this present time are these: Over-capitalization, lack of publicity in operations, discriminations in prices which destroy competition, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors, a tendency to monopoly, and lack of appreciation of the relations toward the people."

Mr. Knox's guidance in other lines made favorable the use of the Pacific cable by the government, his talents in great service matters, such as acquiring title to the Panama Canal, and on one occasion, in a notorious extradition case under his jurisdiction, an appeal was made successfully. From the decision of the Canadian authorities to the privy council in London.

Praised by Roosevelt.

In 1904, Gov. Pennypacker appointed Mr. Knox to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator M. S. Quay, and he was subsequently elected to fill the unexpired term, then re-elected to the full term of six years. So useful did President Roosevelt find him, he quoted to have said: "You have deeply affected for good the enlargement of our entire political system, in its relation to industrial economic tendencies of the times."

Mr. Knox resigned from the Senate to accept the position of Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet on March 4, 1909, and remained in this office until March 5, 1913. He served with great distinction, his diplomatic services to the United States were particularly useful, bringing those countries into more intimate and satisfactory relationship with the United States.

On Many Vital Committees.

He was elected to the Senate in November, 1916, to succeed Senator George T. Oliver. In this term of office, Mr. Knox served with great distinction on the following committees: Cuban Relations, Foreign Relations, Inter-oceanic Canals, Library, Military Affairs, Patents, Philippines, Privileges and Elections, and as chairman of the Rules Committee.

In reference to the magnitude of mentality and diminutive physical proportions, he was called "The Little Great Man." Critics of a cynical turn called him "the corporation lawyer," and accused him of "bribe-taking" to the Pennsylvania Railroad. His reply was only a smile, and a statement that he would have greatly appreciated a chance to look into their legal business, but had never been asked to do so.

Was Big-Hearted Man.

President Roosevelt affectionately styled him "a saved-off cherub." His clear blue eyes, and round, well-balanced face denoted him a man of no ordinary intelligence. He was resourceful in sudden emergencies, and possessed an almost uncanny ability to read human nature.

DISTRICT AVIATOR SAYS AMUNDSEN STOLE HIS IDEA

Claims He Originated Plan of Flight to North Pole.

"If the report from Seattle, credited to H. H. Hammer, representative of Roald Amundsen, that Amundsen has changed his plans and intends to attempt a flight by airplane to the North Pole, is true it seems to be a very un sportsman-like thing to do in view of the announcement that I have organized and am preparing a trans-Polar flight," Fairfax Naulty, commander of the first Arctic air expedition, declared last night.

Violation of Ethics.

"Ample publicity has been given to my plans, and the fact that our party of four is to attempt the Polar flight this autumn. Under such circumstances an attempt to anticipate our carefully planned work with a scratch flight hastily conceived is not in line with the very strict code of ethics that has hitherto governed all explorers and particularly all pioneer work in the air."

"An idea is property just as definitely as a piece of real estate. It belongs by right to him who brought it into existence."

REALTORS FAVOR ROAD BOND ISSUE

FALLS CHURCH, Va., Oct. 12.—Members of the local Realtors' Association attending the convention of the Virginia Realtors' Association held at Norfolk last week were Mr. G. N. Church, Mr. Ashton Jones and Mr. Graham, of Alexandria, president of the association in this vicinity. Matters pertaining to the betterment of housing and farm conditions were discussed. The association went on record as favoring a \$50,000,000 bond issue by the State for the improvement of roads.

Married in 1880.

Mr. Knox was married in 1880 to Lillian Smith, a daughter of Andrew D. Smith, of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the following clubs: Duquesne, of Pittsburgh (of which he was president for three years), Castalia Anglin, of Sandusky, Union League and Lawyers, of New York. He was extremely fond of a game of golf, and an ardent admirer of blooded horses, frequently a patron of the Horse Show, and maintained a private stable of trotting horses.

He held that these diversions helped to make his work effective.

Delegates Named By Dixie Vets Of Charlottesville

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Oct. 12.—The R. T. W. Duke Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, has elected the following delegates to the coming reunion of the Grand Camps of Veterans and Sons of Veterans that will convene in this city on October 18, incidental to the unveiling of the equestrian statue of "Stonewall" Jackson, gift of Paul Goodloe McIntire: Dr. H. W. Battle, T. E. Powers, Homer Richey, Thomas J. Randolph, G. Stuart Hamm, Rev. W. Roy Mason, John S. Patton, J. Edwin Wood, W. Rice Parks, W. W. Waddell and Clyde McGee.

U. S. DELEGATES AIM TO REDUCE GREAT NAVIES

Continued from Page One.

armed establishments. William Jennings Bryan has advocated, for instance, that arms limitation could actually be "purchased" through skillful handling of the foreign loan problem.

Must Wait for Congress.

Whatever might be done in this direction, however, would of necessity have to await action by Congress on the measure advocated by President Harding which would empower Secretary of the Treasury Mellon full authority in the disposition of foreign loans. Mr. Harding is anxious to have this authority granted by the present session in order to have the necessary power available in event he wishes to use it.

The American negotiators will meet again next week to go further into the more detailed data bearing on the questions that are to come up for disposal at the conference. The ground was gone over thoroughly, however, yesterday, it was stated, and the general objectives of this government, it may be stated, are now well understood by those who are to seek to attain them.

DANVILLE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC BAFFLES HEALTH AUTHORITIES

Drinking Water Shows Traces of Colon Bacilli But Bacteriologist Gets Negative Test.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 12.—Public concern is manifesting itself in the continued spread of typhoid fever from some cause which so far has completely baffled the local health authorities. There are fifty-five cases in various stages, many patients being safely through the crisis while others are in the stage of delirium and in serious condition. About half of the cases are those of children. Doctors declare that the malady is less virulent than in previous years and there have been few fatalities.

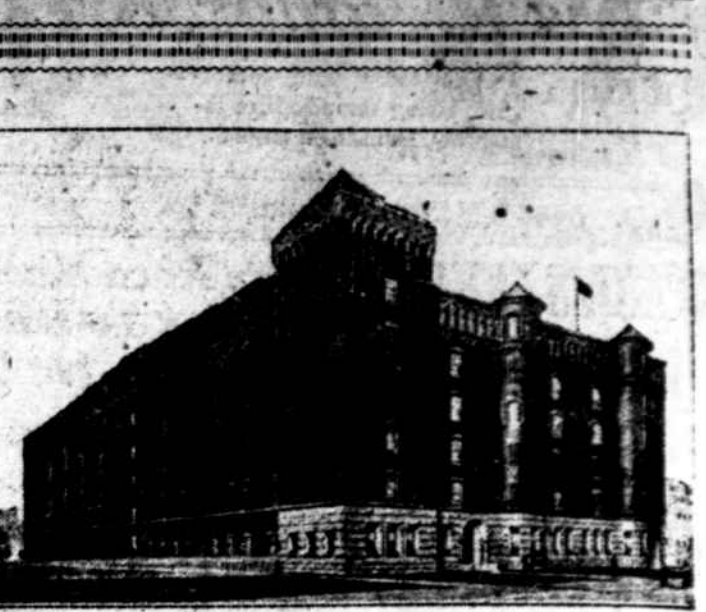
Close scrutiny is made of the activity of the patients before becoming ill in the hope of being able to locate the source of infection, but this has not aided the authorities. One local dairyman, who was found to be supplying milk to nearly one-third of the patients, has been required to have his milk pasteurized. His plant was

carefully investigated and the city bacteriologist failed to find any typhoid germs. The local board of health did not recommend the closing of the dairy, but Dr. Garrett stated that he felt the weight of responsibility on his shoulders and that even though there was no direct evidence, he felt there was enough evidence to make certain demands. The dairyman, W. E. Fulton, now threatens to sue the city for damage done to his business.

While daily reports are made of the city drinking water and all of these have, according to S. B. Clamans, city bacteriologist, have proven negative, Dr. C. W. Pritchett, president of the Danville board of health, has termed the water as "unsafe." A specimen of water sent to Washington resulted in traces of colon bacilli being found.

Will Establish Bus Line to Washington

FALLS CHURCH, Va., Oct. 12.—At the regular meeting of the town council of Falls Church last night the town council, acting upon a petition of the citizens, levied a special road tax of 50 cents on \$100 of the fiscal year. An ordinance was enacted providing for the running of motor buses to Washington. A line of six buses is soon to be established. The resignation of Dr. Smallwood as health officer was accepted and Dr. Ransome was elected to fill the vacancy. The finance committee was instructed to borrow \$8,000 on the appropriation for street improvement, to continue the work on Washington and Broad streets. The committee on roads reported a large portion of the road completed, which will be open for use this week.



Security Storage Company

ESTABLISHED 1890. CAPITAL, \$500,000.
1140 Fifteenth Street

A fireproof depository for household and personal effects, automobiles, pianos, works of art; with burglar-proof safe deposit vaults for silver and other valuables, and moth-proof cold storage rooms for furs, clothing, rugs, curtains, etc.

C. A. ASPINWALL, President.



Take the Guess out of your "Gas" Tank

IN cold weather or hot you know just what your motor will do on a diet of "Standard" Motor Gasoline. You don't have to wonder whether she'll start promptly. You know she will. There's no guesswork about how far you can go on five gallons.

"Standard" Motor Gasoline doesn't just happen to be good. Scientific selection of crude oils, perfected refining processes, and tests throughout every manufacturing stage produce the uniformity and excellence of every gallon of "Standard" Motor Gasoline.

In every property that affects motor operation — volatility at low temperatures, freedom from corrosive acids, cleanliness and burning qualities — "Standard" Motor Gasoline is an improved gasoline, a balanced motor fuel that assures the utmost economy and efficiency.

Drive in where you see the familiar "S.O." sign. Get a tankful of "Standard" Motor Gasoline today. Notice how quickly your car starts, how easily she takes hard hills. Measure your mileage. You'll soon take the guess out of motor-ing and cut the costs down.

P. S.—Good oil is fully as important as good gasoline. You can save repair bills by using POLARINE.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

(New Jersey)

Rotogravure Section

SUNDAY'S HERALD

Ventures by land and sea; various methods of teaching one's goal; beautiful illustrations; full page of officers of Washington Automobile Trade Association; the Scottish Rite officers; and many other features.

